

# NCJRS CATALOG

**Publications and Services of the Office of Justice Programs Agencies**

## Highlights

### ◆ **A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crime** **6**

BJA *Monograph* reviews recent literature on hate crimes, highlights interviews with hate crime experts, and reports on the attendance at congressional hearings and a planning meeting on hate crimes and terrorism.

### ◆ **Building Knowledge About Crime and Justice: The 1997 Research Prospectus of the National Institute of Justice** **8**

NIJ *Prospectus* describes the Institute's approach to sponsoring research related to controlling crime and ensuring justice.

### ◆ **Mentoring—A Proven Delinquency Prevention Strategy** **10**

OJJDP *Bulletin* discusses mentoring programs for disadvantaged children and adolescents as a promising approach to enriching children's lives, preventing delinquency and juvenile drug use, addressing their need for positive adult contact, and providing one-on-one support and advocacy.

### ◆ **Changes in Criminal Victimization 1994-95: National Crime Victimization Survey** **12**

BJS *Bulletin* presents the 1995 findings that violent crime dropped 12.4 percent from 1994 to 1995, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey, an ongoing survey of approximately 100,000 persons each year in 50,000 households.

### ◆ **Serving Crime Victims and Witnesses, Second Edition** **13**

This report discusses strategies for planning, implementing, and refining victim assistance programs.

◆  
**Bureau of Justice  
Assistance**

◆  
**National  
Institute  
of Justice**

◆  
**Office of  
Juvenile Justice  
and Delinquency  
Prevention**

◆  
**Bureau of Justice  
Statistics**

◆  
**Office for  
Victims  
of Crime**  
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# ABOUT NCJRS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, NCJRS contains specialized information centers to provide publications and other information services to the constituencies of each of the five U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Each agency has established specialized information centers, and each has its own 800-number and staff to answer questions about the agency's mission and initiatives, as follows:

## **National Institute of Justice (NIJ) 800-851-3420**

The research, evaluation, and development agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

## **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) 800-638-8736**

The agency that provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency; improve effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system; and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

## **Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) 800-627-6872**

The Office for Victims of Crime is committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

## **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 800-732-3277**

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

## **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) 800-688-4252**

The agency that provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

## **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) 800-666-3332**

The national source of drug and crime statistics and related information.

## ***Accessing NCJRS Online Resources***

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

### ***NCJRS World Wide Web***

The NCJRS Justice Information Center World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

### ***NCJRS Bulletin Board System (NCJRS\*BBS)***

If you do not have Internet access, direct dial through your modem: 301-738-8895. Modems should be set at 9600 baud and 8-N-1.

If you have Internet access, telnet to [bbs.ncjrs.org](http://bbs.ncjrs.org).

### ***E-mail***

To automatically receive information about NCJRS, send an e-mail to [look@ncjrs.org](mailto:look@ncjrs.org).

To ask a question or to obtain other services, send an e-mail to [askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org).

To subscribe to JUSTINFO, the bimonthly free newsletter from NCJRS, which is delivered via e-mail, send this message: "subscribe justinfo," and give your name. Send to [listproc@ncjrs.org](mailto:listproc@ncjrs.org).

## ***Dear Colleagues***

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. The Office of Justice Programs helps provide that information by putting its research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to their daily activities. This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for doing this.

## **Office of Justice Programs**

# HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and other sources. All of the publications produced by the Office of Justice Programs agencies are listed in the *Catalog* and are available through NCJRS.

## Using the Catalog

The *Catalog* contains seven sections:

**Just In** describes a selection of new books, articles, and audiovisual materials acquired for addition to the NCJRS document collection, many of which can be ordered through NCJRS.

**Justice in the Journals** highlights key articles in professional journals.

**Justice on the Net** offers information on what's new on the Internet for those interested in criminal and juvenile justice and how to find resources.

**Justice International** highlights justice news from outside the United States.

**NCJRS Collectibles** lists publications and audiovisual materials distributed by NCJRS that have been previously announced and continue to be of value.

**For Your Information** highlights news items of interest to the criminal justice community.

**Grants and Funding** describes recent awards by the Office of Justice Programs agencies.

## Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For materials available from NCJRS, mail or fax the order form on the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 22.

For materials available from other publishers, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title. The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. To become a registered user, write or call NCJRS.

NCJRS  
P.O. Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
800-851-3420

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# The Latest in Criminal Justice Research

## The Research in Progress Videotape Series From NIJ .....

Research in Progress features prominent scholars discussing their ongoing research in the areas of juvenile delinquency, gun violence, domestic violence, community policing, and immigration and crime. Each 60-minute VHS tape also features a question and answer segment. Viewers will find NIJ's videotape series ideal for use in the classroom, training seminar, office, or home.

Below are the most recently released tapes of NIJ's Research in Progress seminars. To obtain a complete list, call NCJRS.

### Juvenile Delinquency

#### NCJ 153270

Adele Harrell, Ph.D., Director, Program on Law and Behavior, The Urban Institute: *Intervening with High-Risk Youth: Preliminary Findings From the Children-at-Risk Program.*

#### NCJ 152235

Alfred Blumstein, Ph.D., Professor, Carnegie Mellon University: *Youth Violence, Guns, and Illicit Drug Markets.*

#### NCJ 160766

David M. Kennedy, Ph.D., Professor, Harvard University: *Juvenile Gun Violence and Gun Markets in Boston.*

#### NCJ 163057

Marcia Chaiken, Ph.D., Research Director of LINC, Alexandria, VA: *Youth Afterschool Programs and the Role of Law Enforcement.*

#### NCJ 163059

Jeffrey Fagan, Ph.D., Professor, Columbia University: *Adolescent Violence: A View From the Street.*

### Gun Violence

#### NCJ 153730

Lawrence W. Sherman, Ph.D., Professor, University of Maryland: *Reducing Gun Violence: Community Policing Against Gun Crime.*

#### NCJ 153850

Scott H. Decker, Ph.D., Professor, University of Missouri-St. Louis, and Susan Pennell, San Diego Association of Governments: *Monitoring the Illegal Firearms Market.*

### Domestic Violence

#### NCJ 154277

Terrie Moffitt, Ph.D., Professor, University of Wisconsin: *Partner Violence Among Young Adults.*

#### NCJ 163056

Dan Brookoff, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Director, Medical Education, Memphis Methodist Hospital: *Drug Use and Domestic Violence.*

### Community Policing

#### NCJ 153273

Wesley Skogan, Ph.D., Professor, Northwestern University: *Community Policing in Chicago: Fact or Fiction?*

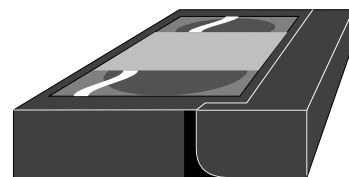
### Immigration and Crime

#### NCJ 156923

Orlando Rodriguez, Ph.D., Director, Hispanic Research Center, Fordham University: *The New Immigrant Hispanic Populations: Implications for Crime and Delinquency in the Next Decade.*

#### NCJ 160765

Michael Tonry, Ph.D., Professor, University of Minnesota: *Ethnicity, Crime, and Immigration.*



Individual titles are available for only \$19 in the United States and \$24 in Canada and other countries.

To order, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

## ***Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection***

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Document Data Base.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS document collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions (\$5 per document plus 10¢ per page). Call NCJRS at 800-851-3420 to verify availability.

Publications in this *Catalog* designated "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet or a modem connection (see page 2).

## **Corrections**

### **Prisoners in 1996**

*Christopher Mumola and Allen J. Beck*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1997. 12 pp. NCJ 164619

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Reports the number of persons in State and Federal prisons at yearend 1996. This annual BJS Bulletin compares the increase in the prison population during 1996 with that of the previous year and gives the 5- and 10-year growth rates. The number of male and female prisoners, the incarceration rates for States, and data on prison capacities and use of local jails due to prison crowding are also included. In addition, data on sentencing and time served show trends since 1985, and factors underlying the growth of State prison populations are examined.

## **Courts**

### **Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994: State Court Processing Statistics**

*Brian A. Reaves*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1997. 28 pp. NCJ 164616

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Presents data collected from a representative sample of felony cases filed in the Nation's 75 largest counties during May 1994. This report provides a complete description of the processing of felony defendants, including demographic characteristics, prior arrests and convictions, current arrest charges, criminal justice status at the time of the offense, type of pretrial release or detention, bail amount, court appearance record, adjudication outcome, and sentence received if convicted.

### **Public Defenders in the Neighborhood: A Harlem Law Office Stresses Teamwork, Early Investigation**

*David C. Anderson*  
*National Institute of Justice*

1997. 12 pp. NCJ 163061

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Focuses on the Neighborhood Defender Service (N.D.S.), which provides legal representation for indigent defendants in Harlem. This NIJ Program Focus explains that defendants are often dissatisfied with their court-appointed attorneys and the way services are delivered. Court-appointed attorneys frequently face limited resources and overcrowded court calendars, which contribute to lengthy cases and quick plea bargains. To improve services rendered to indigent defendants, the Vera Institute opened an agency in Harlem that bases public defenders in the community. N.D.S.'s team-oriented approach offers defendants many resources and guarantees continuity should an attorney be unable to stay with a case. N.D.S. has represented more than 5,000 clients since it opened in 1990.

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## **Crime Prevention**

### **Addressing Community Gang Problems: A Model for Problem Solving**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1997. 48 pp. NCJ 156059

*Available free from NCJRS.* Call or write for a copy.  
*Also available electronically.*

Provides information on effectively identifying, analyzing, and responding to gang-related problems and assessing the results of actions taken to reduce or prevent harmful gang activity. Any community facing chronic or emerging gang problems can use this document in conjunction with training and technical assistance to determine the best method for implementing the Comprehensive Gang Initiative. The Comprehensive Gang Initiative is designed to assist communities in identifying and implementing promising strategies to prevent and control urban street-gang drug trafficking and related violent crime.

### **Office of Justice Programs Partnership Initiatives in Indian Country**

*Office of Justice Programs*

1997. 30 pp. NCJ 164489

*Available electronically.*

Presents an overview of OJP's response to preventing and controlling crime in Indian Country. OJP administers several large grant programs that provide funding for American Indian and Alaska Native tribes to tackle issues of law enforcement, domestic violence, child abuse, juvenile justice, and victim services. This report includes descriptions of each OJP bureau and program office and summaries of actual grants made to Indian tribes and tribal organizations from fiscal years 1992 through 1996.

### **A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crime**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1997. 64 pp. NCJ 162304

*Available free from NCJRS.* Call or write for a copy.  
*Also available electronically.*

Reviews recent literature on hate crimes, highlights interviews with hate crime experts, and reports on the attendance at congressional hearings and a planning meeting on hate crimes and terrorism. This monograph explains the scope and nature of the Nation's hate crime problem and provides a

general overview of the current responses to hate crimes by local, State, and Federal government; law enforcement authorities; and civil rights groups. It also examines the significant strides made by the Federal Government in creating a baseline of raw data on hate crimes and the problems that impede the reporting of hate crime incidents. In addition, it summarizes current State laws and U.S. Supreme Court decisions regarding hate crimes, as well as preventive measures and tactics for dealing with hate crime offenders. References to vanguard programs in specific communities are also provided.

### **Stopping Hate Crime: A Case History From the Sacramento Police Department**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1997. 4 pp. FS 000161

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Reports the experiences of one community's battle to stop hate crime. This Fact Sheet is based on a report submitted to BJA by the Sacramento Police Department as part of a grant to fund hate crime prevention efforts. It outlines several recommendations by the department that will help law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve to respond more forcefully and use the resources at their disposal to prevent the occurrence of hate crime.

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## **Criminal Justice Research**

### **Automated DNA Typing: Method of the Future?**

*National Institute of Justice*

1997. 2 pp. FS 000163

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Summarizes an NIJ-sponsored research study conducted at the Baylor University College of Medicine. This Research Preview describes a project in which researchers sought to create a DNA typing system that overcomes the limitations of samples found at crime scenes. The project replicated a DNA sample (i.e., synthesized new DNA from existing DNA) to obtain sufficient quantities for analysis. That procedure, known as PCR-STR, can produce reliable results with degraded specimens, is quick, and can be automated to permit the creation of a vastly improved data base of DNA profiles of convicted offenders. PCR-STR promises to

extend the application of DNA typing as a powerful criminal justice tool that helps to establish, with a high degree of certitude, the guilt or innocence of suspects.

### **LEAA/OJP Retrospective: 30 Years of Federal Support to State and Local Criminal Justice**

*Office of Justice Programs*

1996. 24 pp. NCJ 164509

*Available electronically.*

Provides a summary of collective observations offered by 52 past and present Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and OJP administrators who attended a 1-day retrospective held in July 1996. The goal of the retrospective was to identify lessons learned that could be passed on to the next generation of administrators. The meeting participants discussed the most important roles of the Federal Government in reducing crime and violence, the organizational changes that are needed to work more efficiently toward the goal of building a safer society, and lessons learned over the past 30 years that could benefit OJP today.

### **Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods: A Research Update**

*Felton J. Earls and Christy A. Visher*

*National Institute of Justice*

1997. 6 pp. NCJ 163603

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Discusses the key milestones reached by the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, an unprecedented longitudinal study supported by NIJ and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. This Research in Brief explores the 8-year study's goal of identifying how various factors and their interaction—individual personalities, family relationships, school environments, and communities—might contribute to delinquency and criminal behavior. Preliminary results from the study's community survey show considerable variation in the perception of neighborhood life among residents living in the same community.

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## **Drugs and Crime**

### **Case Management Reduces Drug Use and Criminality Among Drug-Involved Arrestees: An Experimental Study of an HIV Prevention Intervention**

*William Rhodes and Michael Gross*

*National Institute of Justice*

1997. 46 pp. NCJ 155281

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Discusses the findings of a controlled experiment, sponsored by NIJ and the National Institute on Drug Abuse, involving nearly 1,400 arrestees in Washington, D.C., and Portland, Oregon. According to this NIJ Research Report, the outcomes from the study suggest that 6 months of intensive case management can reduce drug use and recidivism and can increase participation in treatment among drug-involved arrestees released after booking. However, case management was less successful in reducing high-risk behaviors implicated in the transmission of HIV/AIDS, which was an intended goal of the experiment. The report also reviews methods that could improve all outcomes of intensive case management.

### **The National Drug Control Strategy: 1997**

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

1997. 70 pp. NCJ 163915

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Outlines Federal Government efforts to combat drug use and explores the consequences of drug use in our society. This report proposes bold changes in the way Federal agencies address drug reduction in America. It also presents five goals to establish a framework for all national drug control agencies: educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco; increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence; reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use; shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat; and break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply. Highlights of the Federal drug control budget are included in the report. In addition, it provides long-term guidance as represented by a 10-year Federal commitment that includes quantifiable measures of effectiveness.

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## Grants and Funding

### **Building Knowledge About Crime and Justice: The 1997 Research Prospectus of the National Institute of Justice**

*National Institute of Justice*

1997. 22 pp. NCJ 163708

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Describes NIJ's approach to sponsoring research related to controlling crime and ensuring justice. The Prospectus presents the full range of strategies that NIJ employs to carry out its statutory mandate. It includes descriptions of the types of solicitations issued; NIJ's research and evaluation related to the 1994 Crime Act; and NIJ's programs for intramural research, demonstrations, identification of innovations in criminal justice practice, and technology development. The five strategic challenges that NIJ has identified for the immediate future and their implications for criminal justice research are also included. Researchers interested in applying for grants under NIJ's Solicitation for Investigator-Initiated Research may wish to consult the Prospectus to become familiar with NIJ's research interests.

### **FY 1996 Discretionary Grant Program Awards**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1997. 58 pp. NCJ 163919

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. *Also available electronically.*

Examines the criminal justice programs and projects funded in fiscal year 1996 through BJA's Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grant Program. This report describes each award, provides contact information for the recipient organization and project director, and identifies the BJA program manager responsible for administering the program. It also provides criminal justice practitioners and other interested readers with information on programs and resources for

developing comprehensive anti-crime strategies built on partnerships within their communities.

### **FY 1997 Program Plan**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1997. 58 pp. SL 000200

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. *Also available electronically.*

Explains how BJA funds will support State and local criminal justice systems in the current year. For fiscal year 1997, BJA received \$1.5 billion in congressional appropriations to support national, State, and local criminal justice initiatives, particularly in areas that are not addressed by other Federal grant programs. This plan also contains four open solicitations for practitioners to submit concept papers for innovations that address specific issues in the areas of adjudication and law enforcement, as well as rural, American Indian, and Alaska Native communities. Funding will be given to programs that show the most promise of demonstrating, documenting, evaluating, and replicating innovations through training and technical assistance.

### **Office of Justice Programs Fiscal Year 1997 Program Plans**

*Office of Justice Programs*

1997. 170 pp. SL 000203

**Available electronically.**

Discusses programs and funding initiatives of OJP's bureaus and program offices. These program plans reflect OJP's tremendous growth in the past 2 years, resulting in a fiscal year 1997 budget of \$3.2 billion and a fourfold increase in the number of programs. For each agency listed, information is provided on its history, goals and objectives, and grant programs. Information regarding special initiatives, clearinghouses, and other funding outlets is also provided. This collection of program plans is a useful source of information for professionals in law enforcement, corrections, victim advocacy, and other areas of criminal justice, as well as anyone who is interested in the role of the OJP bureaus and program offices in the Nation's war on crime.

### **A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes**

**Bureau of Justice Assistance**



This BJA Monograph explains, in lay terms, the scope and nature of the Nation's hate crime problem. It includes hate crime literature reviews, interviews with experts, and a general overview of the current responses to hate crimes by local, State, and Federal government; law enforcement authorities; and civil rights groups. The monograph also summarizes current State laws and U.S. Supreme Court decisions regarding hate crimes. Preventive measures for dealing with hate crime offenders are discussed with references to vanguard programs in specific communities. Please call the BJA Clearinghouse at 800-688-4252 to order your free copy of *A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes* (NCJ 162304).



## **Solicitation for Investigator-Initiated Research**

*National Institute of Justice*

1997. 8 pp. SL 000201

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically.

Requests proposals for research on topics initiated by prospective investigators. In these open solicitations, researchers are invited to submit proposals to explore any topic relevant to State or local criminal justice policy or practice. The amount of the grants generally ranges from \$25,000 to \$300,000, with the period of research ranging from 1 to 2 years. There are two dates during the year at which proposals are accepted. NIJ's current research interests are explained in this solicitation, and applicants are invited to relate their proposed research to these themes or develop research concepts that build on them.

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## **Juvenile Justice**

### **1995 National Youth Gang Survey**

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

1997. 44 pp. NCJ 164728

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically.

Presents findings of OJJDP's 1995 National Youth Gang Survey conducted by the National Youth Gang Center. Surveys were mailed to 4,120 local police and sheriff's departments across the Nation. Agencies surveyed included selected member agencies of the Regional Information Sharing Systems projects, six multistate projects that provide criminal information exchange and support services to law enforcement agencies nationwide. Researchers conclude that no State is gang free; few large cities are gang free; youth gangs are emerging in new localities, especially smaller and rural localities; and the number of youth gangs and youth gang members is larger than previously estimated—probably even larger than this survey depicts. Survey data for this Program Summary were analyzed by city, State, region of the country, and population size.

## **Child Development–Community Policing: Partnership in a Climate of Violence**

*Steven Marans, M.S.W., Ph.D., and Miriam*

*Berkman, J.D., M.S.W.*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

1997. 8 pp. NCJ 164380

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically.

Presents an overview of a model community program that unites law enforcement and mental health professionals in assisting children who are victims, witnesses, or perpetrators of violent acts. This OJJDP Bulletin outlines and reflects on the first 5 years of the Child Development–Community Policing (CD–CP) program established by the New Haven Department of Police Services and the Yale University Child Study Center. The CD–CP program is a national model that is now being replicated in four cities: Buffalo, New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; Nashville, Tennessee; and Portland, Oregon. Additional efforts are under way in Baltimore, Maryland; Framingham, Massachusetts; and Newark, New Jersey.

### **Court Appointed Special Advocates: A Voice for Abused and Neglected Children in Court**

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

1997. 4 pp. NCJ 164512

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically.

Describes how the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) program meets the immediate safety needs of abused and neglected children. The program supplements the work of child protective services and juvenile justice systems. This OJJDP Bulletin provides scenarios about children whom CASA has assisted and a history of the CASA program, including its origins in Seattle in the 1970's and its official recognition by Congress in the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990. It also outlines steps for establishing a successful CASA program. A full list of CASA organizations and contact information is provided for those interested in starting programs in their communities.

## **Juvenile Gun Violence and Gun Markets in Boston**

*David M. Kennedy  
National Institute of Justice*

1997. 4 pp. FS 000160

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Examines an NIJ-sponsored problem-solving project that was created to devise and implement strategic gun-trafficking interventions and to evaluate their effectiveness. The project's unique approach has focused on first analyzing the supply and demand for guns and then using innovative methods to disrupt illicit firearms markets and deter serious youth violence. This Research Preview explains that youth violence is a problem in major U.S. cities, including Boston. In Boston's high-risk neighborhoods, some youths frequently carry and use guns out of fear related to gang activity and the drug trade. These new intervention tactics, including increasing law enforcement scrutiny and the prosecution of gang members, have produced immediate, encouraging results.

## **Juveniles Prosecuted in State Criminal Courts: Selected Findings**

*Carol J. DeFrances and Kevin J. Strom, BJS  
Bureau of Justice Statistics and  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

1997. 7 pp. NCJ 164265

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Presents findings from the 1994 BJS National Survey of Prosecutors and other BJS statistical series, as well as data collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice on juveniles proceeded against in State criminal courts. Among prosecutors' offices handling juvenile cases, almost two-thirds reported transferring at least one juvenile case to criminal court in 1994. Sixteen percent of the prosecutors' offices handling juvenile cases had written guidelines about the transfer of juveniles to criminal court. National data on juvenile cases judicially

waived to criminal court show that the percentage of cases waived has remained relatively constant at about 1.47 percent since 1985. In 1994, 12,300 juvenile cases were judicially waived.

## **Mentoring—A Proven Delinquency Prevention Strategy**

*Jean Baldwin Grossman and Eileen M. Garry  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

1997. 8 pp. NCJ 164834

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Discusses mentoring programs for disadvantaged children and adolescents as a promising approach to enriching children's lives, preventing delinquency and juvenile drug use, addressing their need for positive adult contact, and providing one-on-one support and advocacy. This Bulletin presents an overview of the Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP), a Federal program administered by OJJDP, and Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) of America, a program that pairs unrelated adult volunteers with youth from single-parent households. Results of an evaluation of the BBBS mentoring programs, conducted by Public Private Ventures (P/PV), are also presented. The research conducted by P/PV and the preliminary reports from JUMP provide powerful evidence that youth can be positively influenced by adults who care.

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## **Law Enforcement**

### **Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996**

*Brian A. Reaves and Andrew L. Goldberg  
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1997. 10 pp. NCJ 164618

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Reports on a census conducted for the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics program that provides the number of employees of the Nation's State and local law enforcement

## **Urban Street Gang Enforcement**

**Bureau of Justice Assistance**



This BJA Monograph focuses exclusively on enforcement and prosecution strategies for combating urban street gang violence. It identifies and explores innovative methods for prosecuting gang members involved in criminal activities and provides specific examples and case studies from demonstration sites that have successfully met local program objectives. This publication offers law enforcement agencies a step-by-step guide for designing and implementing a program based on BJA's Model Strategies for Urban Street Gang Enforcement.

Please call the BJA Clearinghouse at 800-688-4252 to order your free copy of *Urban Street Gang Enforcement* (NCJ 161845).

agencies. Data on the number of agencies and employees are presented by State for local police, sheriffs' departments, State police, and special police.

### **Evaluation of Pepper Spray**

*Steven M. Edwards, John Granfield, and Jamie Onnen*  
*National Institute of Justice*

1997. 8 pp. NCJ 162358

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Discusses an NIJ-sponsored study on the effectiveness of oleoresin capsicum (OC), commonly called pepper spray, in police confrontations with humans and animals. This Research in Brief compares OC spray to other chemicals used in law enforcement and discusses the study in terms of methodology, implementation issues, and assessment results. A research team from the International Association of Chiefs of Police analyzed Baltimore County Police Department (BCoPD) data and found that OC effectively neutralized aggressive suspects and animals in confrontational encounters. Study findings also suggest that the use of OC reduced the incidence of assaults on police officers, injuries to both police officers and suspects, and use-of-force or brutality complaints registered against the BCoPD.

### **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996**

*Brian A. Reaves*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1997. 8 pp. NCJ 164617

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Provides national data on Federal officers with arrest and firearms authority for June 1996, based on a census of Federal agencies. Using agency classifications, this BJS Bulletin presents by agency and State the number of officers working in the areas of criminal investigation and enforcement, police patrol and response, security and protection, court operations, and corrections.

### **Smokeless Powder Residue Analysis by Capillary Electrophoresis**

*David M. Northrop, M.S.F.S., Ph.D., and William A. MacCrehan, Ph.D.*  
*National Institute of Justice*

1997. 16 pp. NCJ 164264

*Available free from NCJRS.* Call or write for a copy.

Reports on capillary electrophoresis (CE), a new method of analyzing smokeless gunpowder residue.

The study was performed as part of NIJ's Law Enforcement and Corrections Standards and Testing Program. CE involves separating the chemical components of explosive powder residue collected from the hand of shooters, clothing, spent shell casings, etc., as the chemicals move through a buffer liquid under the influence of a high-voltage electric field. Chemical components are separated by differences in size and positive or negative charge. A particular type of CE, micellar electrokinetic capillary electrophoresis (MECE), involves separating electrically neutral compounds based on their different interactions with a charged micellar agent that is added to the buffer. The study concluded that MECE is a valid analytical method for gunshot residue analysis, with little risk of false positive results.

### **Urban Street Gang Enforcement**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1997. 126 pp. NCJ 161845

*Available free from NCJRS.* Call or write for a copy. *Also available electronically.*

Focuses exclusively on enforcement and prosecution strategies for use against urban street gangs. This monograph offers a step-by-step guide for designing and implementing a program based on BJA's Model Strategies for Urban Street Gang Enforcement. The model strategies are based on the practical experiences of agencies that participated in a BJA demonstration program designed to develop approaches to prevent and suppress gang violence. The monograph also identifies and explores innovative methods of prosecuting gang members involved in criminal activities. Program examples and case studies from the seven demonstration sites illustrate how local objectives can be met.

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## **Reference and Statistics**

### **Bureau of Justice Statistics Fiscal Year 1997: At a Glance**

*Maureen Henneberg and Lisa Price-Grear*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1997. 51 pp. NCJ 164490

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Highlights the BJS fiscal year 1997 statistical efforts, ongoing programs, and available services and publications. It also describes projects and studies being conducted in partnership with OJP and other Department of Justice agencies, presents findings of major statistical series, lists recent and forthcoming

reports, and describes how to obtain BJS products and services electronically or on paper. This report describes data collection programs, illustrates their comprehensive coverage of the justice system, and summarizes programs to help States and localities develop and use automated information systems, such as the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) implementation project and the National Criminal History Improvement Program.

### **Juvenile Court Statistics 1994**

Jeffrey A. Butts, Howard N. Snyder, Terrence A. Finnegan, Anne L. Aughenbaugh, and Rowen S. Poole  
National Center for Juvenile Justice and  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
1996. 96 pp. NCJ 163709

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Profiles more than 1.5 million delinquency cases and 126,000 status offender cases handled by juvenile courts in 1994. This OJJDP-sponsored Report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations and serves as a reference guide to help policymakers, researchers, and the public to better understand the juvenile justice system. It documents that the challenges facing the juvenile court are considerable—and they are growing. For example, from 1985 to 1994, the number of delinquency cases addressed by juvenile courts increased 41 percent and juvenile offenses against persons nearly doubled, increasing 93 percent. This is the 68th report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

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## **Victims**

### **Changes in Criminal Victimization 1994–95: National Crime Victimization Survey**

Bruce Taylor  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
1997. 12 pp. NCJ 162032

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Presents the 1995 findings that violent crime dropped 12.4 percent from 1994 to 1995, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), an ongoing survey of approximately 100,000 persons each year in 50,000 households. This BJS Bulletin replaces *Criminal Victimization 1995*. Violent crimes covered in the report from the NCVS include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Homicide statistics are provided from crimes reported to the police through the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Property

crimes include burglaries, motor vehicle thefts, and thefts of other property. This report also summarizes the characteristics of victims and compares 1995 victimization rates to those of earlier years, primarily 1994. The findings are based on a redesigned NCVS that was implemented in 1992.

### **Child Maltreatment: A Clinical Guide and Reference**

Armand E. Brodeur, M.D., and James A. Monteleone, M.D.

1994. 805 pp. ACCN 149354

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from* G.W. Medical Publishing, Inc., 2601 Metro Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63043 (800-339-2382). Fax orders: 800-339-2385. \$189 plus shipping and handling.

Presents information on how to better diagnose, treat, and stop child abuse from a medical perspective. This two-volume reference is designed to help physicians diagnose child maltreatment, recognize those children at high risk for abuse and neglect, and implement strategies for prevention and intervention in abuse cases. These books provide indepth information on medical, psychological, social, and legal aspects of child abuse that would be useful for general practitioners, pediatricians, psychiatrists, radiologists, lawyers, social service workers, and State agencies. The first volume is a clinical guide and reference. The second volume is a comprehensive photographic reference for identifying potential child abuse.

### **The Effects of the Redesign on Victimization Estimates**

Charles R. Kindermann  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
1997. 8 pp. NCJ 164381

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Compares the effect on victimization rates of the old and new methodology used in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), a major source of national statistics on crimes and victims. In the mid-1970's, the National Academy of Sciences reviewed the NCVS and identified possible improvements in survey methodology and scope. BJS then sponsored a research consortium with several agencies, including the Bureau of the Census, to investigate the issues raised and began a collaborative survey redesign effort in the late 1970's to improve the survey's accuracy and utility. From January 1992 through June 1993, half the sample was surveyed with the new method and half with the old to measure the effect on victimization rates.

## **Serving Crime Victims and Witnesses, Second Edition**

*National Institute of Justice*

1997. 171 pp. NCJ 163174

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically.

Discusses strategies for planning, implementing, and refining victim assistance programs. This publication updates and expands the first edition of *Serving Crime Victims and Witnesses*, an NIJ Issues and Practices in Criminal Justice report originally published in 1987. This report covers identifying emerging trends and responses, developing and improving victim assistance programs, staffing and recruiting, developing effective relationships with allied organizations, conducting outreach and case processing, providing victim services, training and supervising staff, maintaining program support, assessing programs, and obtaining funding. Additionally, selected resources, a sample needs assessment questionnaire, a sample victim notification letter, and other materials are included.

## **Sex Differences in Violent Victimization: Special Report**

*Diane Craven, Ph.D.*

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1997. 18 pp. NCJ 164508

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically.

Uses 1994 data from the National Crime Victimization Survey to examine similarities and differences in the magnitude and pattern of violent victimization characterized by the sex of the victim. Sections of the report contain detailed information about specific violent crime types and contextual characteristics of violence against both women and men and their relationship to those who victimize them. Data include series crimes, multiple-offender versus lone-offender crimes, demographics, crime reporting behavior, injuries, and weapon use. A methodology section is provided. —◆

# NIJ

## **Continues the series . . .**

### ***Perspectives on Crime and Justice Videotape Lectures***

These videotapes feature nationally prominent scholars speaking about crime and justice research as it relates to creating effective policy. The lectures, hosted by the National Institute of Justice with funding support from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, look at the challenges of crime and justice through a policy lens. Videotapes are approximately 1 hour in length and are ideal for stimulating productive debate on criminal justice research and policy issues.

The following videotapes are now available:

#### ***What, if Anything, Can the Federal Government Do About Crime?***

James Q. Wilson, Ph.D.

Professor

University of California at Los Angeles

**NCJ 164375**

#### ***Can We Make Prohibition Work Better? An Assessment of American Drug Policy***

Peter Reuter, Ph.D.

Professor

University of Maryland

**NCJ 164376**

#### ***The Legitimation of Criminal Justice Policies and Practices***

Mark H. Moore, Ph.D.

Professor

Kennedy School of Government

Harvard University

**NCJ 164504**

#### ***Child Victims: In Search of Opportunities for Breaking the Cycle of Violence***

Cathy Spatz Widom, Ph.D.

Professor

State University of New York at Albany

**NCJ 164505**

The cost for each videotape is \$29.50 in the United States and \$33 in Canada and other countries. Please refer to the order form.

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many of the projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

## **American Journal of Police**

Volume 15, Number 4, 1996

*Not Available from NCJRS. Order from* MCB University Press, P.O. Box 10812, Birmingham, AL 35201-0812 (800-633-4931). Annual subscription \$199.

"To Pursue or Not To Pursue? That is the Question: Modeling Police Vehicular Pursuits" by Jeffrey D. Senese and Thomas Lucadamo (pp. 55-77). Reports the findings of a study on vehicular pursuit, a common police use-of-force practice. Given the relative frequency of pursuits as a use-of-force technique, it is not surprising that a portion of them end unsuccessfully. In terms of the general characteristics of the pursuits in the data set of the study, 36.7 percent resulted in an accident.

"Contributory Factors Affecting Arrest in Domestic and Non-Domestic Assaults" by Helen M. Eigenberg, Kathryn Scarborough, and Victor E. Kappeler (pp. 27-54). Presents a study that compares police officers' responses in domestic assaults to other types of assaults to determine whether domestic cases are treated more leniently. This study offers the first empirical evidence to suggest that police officers are less apt to arrest in domestic violence cases when directly comparing officers' responses in domestic and nondomestic assaults.

## **Corrections Today**

Volume 58, Number 4, June 1996

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from* American Correctional Association, Inc., Publication Department, 4380 Forbes Boulevard, Lanham, MD 20706-4322 (301-918-1800). Single copies \$4.50.

"California Electrified Fences: A New Concept in Prison Security" by Brian Hoffmann, Gary Straughn, Jack Richardson, and Allen Randall (pp. 66-68).

Explores how the use of electrified fences by the California Department of Corrections has greatly reduced the need for guard tower staff. Electrified fences have been installed at adult facilities for men and women throughout California's agricultural, coastal, foothill, desert, and urban areas. The State will save an average of \$1.5 million a year per facility with electrified fences.

"National Trends in Juvenile Violence" by Karen Leah Chinn (pp. 70-73). Examines the increase in youth violence that is being felt by criminal and juvenile justice systems around the country. Responses to this growing trend of violence include growth in the number of juvenile arrests, an increase in court caseloads and transfers to adult courts, a rise in admissions in juvenile detention and corrections facilities, and the placement of juveniles in crowded adult prisons. Among youth ages 14 to 17, the group of juveniles at the focus of this article, the homicide rate has more than doubled in the past 8 years.

## **Criminal Justice and Behavior**

Volume 23, Number 4, December 1996

*Not Available from NCJRS. Order from* Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-0871). Single copies \$16.

"No Hope for Parole: Disciplinary Infractions Among Death-Sentenced and Life-Without-Parole Inmates" by Jon Sorensen and Robert D. Wrinkle (pp. 542-552). Presents a study that compared disciplinary records of 93 death-sentenced and 323 life-without-parole inmates with those of 232 life-with-parole inmates. The findings indicate that disciplinary infraction levels across the groups were similar—death-sentenced and life-without-parole inmates were not more likely to commit acts of violence, such as murders and assaults, than life-with-parole inmates.

"Evaluating the Drug-Abusing Probationer: Clinical Interview Versus Self-Administered Assessment" by Kirk M. Broome, Kevin Knight, George W. Joe, and D. Wayne Simpson (pp. 593-606). Analyzes the clinical benefits of counselor-client interviews and self-administered instruments for practitioners working in drug treatment programs within the criminal justice system. The results of this study

suggest that self-administered intake assessments provide information similar to that gathered by interview-based intake assessments.

## Journal of Crime and Justice

Volume 19, Number 2, 1996

**Not Available from NCJRS. Order from** Anderson Publishing Company, P.O. Box 1576, Cincinnati, OH 45201-1576. Annual subscription \$35.

“Citizen Involvement in the Coproduction of Police Outputs” by James Frank, Steven G. Brandl, Robert E. Worden, and Timothy S. Bynum (pp. 1-30). Examines the casual role of citizen attitudes toward the police in citizen willingness to engage in coproductive behaviors with the police. The study findings indicate that in most cases, citizen attitudes were not statistically significant determinants of citizen behaviors that assisted police. However, citizen perception of community problems played a substantial role in explaining coproductive behaviors.

“Specialized Juvenile Courts: Do They Make a Difference in Judicial Decision Making?” by Phillip E. Secret and James B. Johnson (pp. 159-180). Explores differences in adjudication and disposition between specialized juvenile courts and courts of mixed jurisdiction that hear cases involving juvenile defendants. During this study, statistically significant differences were observed in adjudication decisions of the two court types. For example, mixed-jurisdiction courts were found to be more likely to adjudicate delinquent than juvenile courts.

## Journal of Quantitative Criminology

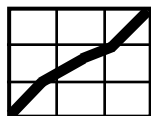
Volume 12, Number 2, June 1996

**Not Available from NCJRS. Order from** Plenum Publishing Corporation, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013-1578 (212-620-8495). Annual subscription \$48 for individuals certifying that the journal is for personal use.

“Are Repeatedly Victimized Households Different?” by Denise R. Osborn, Dan Ellingworth, Tim Hope, and Alan Trickett (pp. 223-245). Examines research that focuses on the prediction of repeat victimization. When applied to property crime information from the 1984 British Crime Survey, the authors found little evidence that repeat victims have distinctive characteristics when compared with single victims. Nevertheless, households with characteristics that protect from victimization have this protection reduced in the case of subsequent events.

“Contributions of Quantitative Methods to the Study of Gender and Crime, or Bootstrapping Our Way into the Theoretical Thicket” by Candace Kruttschnitt (pp. 135-161). Examines the actual and potential contributions of quantitative methods for analyzing the nature of the gender-crime relationship. This paper explores three bodies of literature pertaining to the gender-crime relationship: offending, victimization, and criminal justice processing. The findings of this study indicate that while much knowledge about gender-crime relationships has been uncovered with quantitative data, a commensurate amount of theoretical knowledge does not exist. —◆

# BJS



## Visit the improved web site at the Bureau of Justice Statistics:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

*(yes, your old bookmarks will still work)*

**New • Key facts at a glance**

trend graphics and data

• **Data to download**

Statistics you need from many published sources in easy-to-use spreadsheets you can download

**More • data**

- graphics
- links

**Better • searching**

- navigation

This section of the *Catalog* presents interesting Internet developments and Web sites. If there is a question about the Internet that you would like to see answered in an upcoming issue, let us know by e-mailing your questions to [askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org).

## Access Supreme Court Decisions Online

Have you been searching for historical Supreme Court decisions? If so, point your web browser to [http://www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/supcrt](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/supcrt). You may search by full-text case name or case number to find Supreme Court decisions from 1937 to 1975. This service is provided by the Government Printing Office, which also puts the full text of public laws, bills pending before Congress, the *Congressional Record*, GAO Reports, the *Code of Federal Regulations*, the *Federal Register*, the U.S. Code, the Budget of the U.S., and the *Commerce Business Daily* online free of charge. This information can be accessed at [http://www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/aces/aaces002.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aaces002.html).

## OJJDP's Redesigned Home Page

Juvenile justice online has a new look. To advance its mission to provide national leadership, coordination, and juvenile delinquency prevention resources, OJJDP has redesigned its World Wide Web site ([www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm](http://www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm)). The site now offers a more efficient approach to finding useful juvenile justice information and resources on:

- ◆ OJJDP's mission and priorities.
- ◆ OJJDP's comprehensive strategy.

- ◆ Conferences, training, and technical assistance.
- ◆ Grants and funding.
- ◆ Publications.

You are invited to visit OJJDP's new site and can send your comments and suggestions to [roy@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:roy@ojp.usdoj.gov) or [garrye@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:garrye@ojp.usdoj.gov).

## Juvenile Justice Conference Calendar Now Available Online

OJJDP's *Juvenile Justice Conference Calendar* is a centralized resource for professionals who want to identify training opportunities for themselves and their staff, increase attendance at events they are sponsoring, and expand their professional networks. This calendar includes information about international, national, regional, State, and local events on a wide variety of issues relating to youth, listed up to a year in advance to aid your planning efforts.

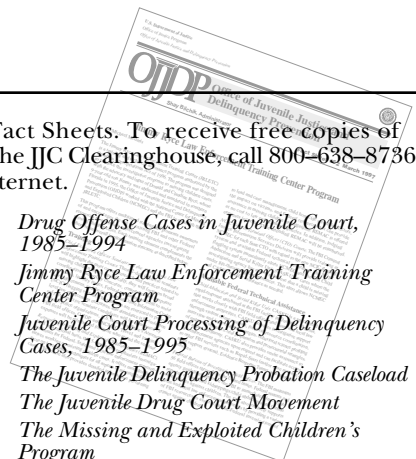
You can now access the calendar online by visiting [www.ncjrs.org/calendar/jjcal.htm](http://www.ncjrs.org/calendar/jjcal.htm). View, print, or download the latest issue of the *Juvenile Justice Conference Calendar* at no charge, or submit information about an event using the convenient online entry form. Hard copies of the calendar are still available by annual subscription (\$25 for U.S. addresses and \$29 for addresses outside the United States). Individual issues may also be purchased for \$5. For more information or to place an order, contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800-638-8736.

## OJJDP Fact Sheets

OJJDP announces the availability of the following newly released Fact Sheets. To receive free copies of these Fact Sheets through Fax-on-Demand Document Ordering or the JJC Clearinghouse, call 800-638-8736. See page 2 for information about accessing documents from the Internet.

FS 009640 *A Comprehensive Response to America's Gang Problem*  
 FS 009758 *Accountability-Based Sanctions*  
 FS 009755 *Conflict Resolution*  
 FS 009760 *Delays in Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases*  
 FS 009752 *Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1985-1994*  
 FS 009756 *Detention and Delinquency Cases, 1985-1994*

FS 009753 *Drug Offense Cases in Juvenile Court, 1985-1994*  
 FS 009762 *Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center Program*  
 FS 009757 *Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, 1985-1995*  
 FS 009754 *The Juvenile Delinquency Probation Caseload*  
 FS 009759 *The Juvenile Drug Court Movement*  
 FS 009761 *The Missing and Exploited Children's Program*





## **Selections From the NCJRS Collection**

The following is a selection of publications and audiovisual materials available from NCJRS. Look it over for items you may have missed when they were first announced. To order items, check the appropriate NCJ number on the order form.

### **Estimating the Costs of Drug Testing for a Pretrial Services Program**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1989. 34 pp. NCJ 118317. Free.

Presents the issues and costs related to the implementation of pretrial drug testing programs. The jurisdictional factors bearing on the costs of testing include the rate of drug abuse, the size of the arrestee population, and the rate of nonfinancial release of arrestees; the policy and procedural factors include the drug screen and the frequency of drug testing and staffing. This report provides two cost models to illustrate how these factors can be used to estimate drug testing costs.

### **Evaluating Patrol Officer Performance Under Community Policing: The Houston Experience**

*National Institute of Justice*

1994. 30 pp. NCJ 142462. \$10.50 U.S., \$15 Canada, \$15.50 other countries.

Describes a process of evaluating the performance of first-line patrol officers created by a department attempting to develop a community-oriented style of policing. Police officers who were evaluated under the new performance measurement process had positive attitudes toward foot patrol and were satisfied with the evaluation process and the recognition they received for their work. This report also

indicates that officers who were evaluated with this new process were more likely to give advice to victims about getting help with their problems.

### **Family Strengthening in Preventing Delinquency: A Literature Review**

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

1994. 78 pp. NCJ 150222. \$13 U.S., \$17.50 Canada and other countries.

Examines the importance of involving family in juvenile delinquency prevention efforts. Children who live in families that do not provide adequate supervision and nurturing have a tendency to become antisocial. This report indicates that children raised by socially and economically deprived families are at high risk for chronic delinquency and drug use. In addition, the report also describes specific methods for strengthening families and offers recommendations for improving the effectiveness of family interventions.

### **Improving the Use of Management by Objectives in Police Departments**

*National Institute of Justice*

1987. 105 pp. NCJ 105669. \$13 U.S., \$17.50 Canada and other countries.

Examines the critical issues faced by police departments when deciding about the adoption, design, and implementation of management-by-objectives (MBO) programs. Data collection for this study involved a literature review, a mail survey of police departments, telephone interviews with personnel at 12 departments with MBO's, inperson interviews, and a questionnaire survey of personnel with MBO experience. Overall, results indicated that MBO systems have considerable potential for helping police departments motivate management personnel to improve service delivery and service outcomes.

## Investigators Who Perform Well

*National Institute of Justice*

1987. 91 pp. NCJ 105197. \$13 U.S., \$17.50 Canada and other countries.

Presents the results of a study on the best methods for law enforcement agencies to use in selecting investigators and evaluating their performance. This report is written for detective supervisors and managers, personnel department heads, and attorneys who deal with equal employment opportunity (EEO) litigation. The authors found that college study and past job performance were good indicators of future investigative performance. In addition, written civil service examinations and tests for verbal ability were factors that met the validity standards required under most EEO regulations.

## Study of Tribal and Alaska Native Juvenile Justice Systems, Final Report

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

1992. 305 pp. NCJ 148217. \$15 U.S., \$19.50 Canada and other countries.

Describes the extent to which Alaska Native tribes and organizations are in compliance with three major requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act: deinstitutionalization, separation, and jail removal. Study results showed that many tribes need technical assistance and Federal funding to develop data systems for courts and youth-serving agencies. This report also describes model programs operated for tribal youth and their families and offers recommendations to improve the operations of tribal juvenile justice systems.



## Grants Available Through NIJ's Data Resources Program

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is seeking applicants to conduct original research using data from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD), especially those from previously funded NIJ projects. Researchers from all disciplines interested in addressing topical criminal justice policy concerns through the exploration and analysis of archived data are encouraged to apply. Particular consideration will be given to proposals that provide direct applications to criminal justice policies or practices or that suggest innovative applications of emerging statistical techniques and analytic methodologies.

Awards of up to \$25,000 will be made to support research to be conducted within a 9-month period. Indirect charges for these awards will be limited to 20 percent of direct costs. Awards will not be made to individuals to conduct additional analyses on data they collected under a previous NIJ grant or contract. For application information, request the solicitation "Data Resources Program: Funding for the Analysis of Existing Data" from NCJRS at 800-851-3420. **Due date is August 15, 1997.**

Data collections from the NIJ Data Resources Program are now available for downloading via the World Wide Web pages of NACJD at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan.

Connect to the NACJD home page using the following URL: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/nacjd>.

For information about obtaining data sets, other than through the NACJD Web site, call 800-999-0960. Questions or comments can also be sent to [nacjd@icpsr.umich.edu](mailto:nacjd@icpsr.umich.edu).

## ***The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program***

The Office of Justice Programs recently announced that 26 rural jurisdictions will receive more than \$5.6 million in fiscal year 1997 under the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program authorized by the Violence Against Women Act. This grant program is administered by the Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO). Under this grant program, police officers; prosecutors; judges; victims services providers; business leaders; State, local, and tribal government officials; and others in rural areas are encouraged to take a coordinated approach to fighting domestic violence and child abuse. More information about the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program can be found at the VAWGO World Wide Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/VAWGO>, or call Preet Kang at 202-305-2981.

## ***NIJ Sponsors New Interdisciplinary Research on Violence Against Women***

In response to the 1994 Crime Act's congressionally mandated research agenda on violence against women developed by the National Academy of Sciences, NIJ and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) joined to plan an inter-agency, interdisciplinary approach to addressing the issues and priorities in the agenda. The partnership will link the criminal justice and public health approaches at the Federal level, as well as reduce possible duplication of effort. The proposed collaboration will take the form of a 5-year research strategy to understand the extent of violence against women, why it occurs, and how to prevent it. Funding for the first year is under consideration by Congress for Fiscal Year 1998.

With the Crime Act providing greater impetus to recognition of the interdisciplinary nature of the problem, the first multiagency consortium to sponsor research in violence against women has been established. NIJ has joined with several agencies of the National Institutes of Health and the CDC to study the causes, course, treatment, management, and prevention of family violence and other forms of violence against women, and the consequences for victims. For further information, contact Bernard Auchter at 202-307-0154.

## ***NIJ Crime Mapping Research Center***

Crime mapping has made great strides in recent years. Today, virtually anyone with a personal computer and a modest software budget can analyze crime patterns easily, rather than through the dated practice of inserting push pins on wall maps. However, because computerized mapping has been adopted so rapidly, many users' skills are not as developed as they might be. In the worst cases, this means crime mapping can be haphazard and ineffective. The situation has created the need for expertise that can be tapped to guide crime data mapping.

To meet this need, the National Institute of Justice established the Crime Mapping Research Center (CMRC), with funds from the technology assistance provisions of the 1996 Omnibus Appropriations Act amending the 1994 Crime Act.

Established in 1996 by NIJ, the CMRC plans to provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies, create a Web site, and solicit proposals to evaluate crime mapping initiatives. For further information, contact Nancy LaVigne at 202-616-4531.

## ***NIJ Supports Community Policing Technology***

The 1994 Crime Act recognized community policing as an innovation warranting Federal support, and part of the funding made available has been directed to developing technology to improve community policing effectiveness. In collaboration with the Office of Community Oriented Policing, NIJ is sponsoring 18 projects totaling \$5.5 million. The projects feature partnerships that tap technological expertise and put it to work for law enforcement agencies. These projects have a variety of purposes, among them improving police-citizen communication, restructuring agencies to permit optimal use of departmental and community resources, and upgrading software and hardware. Details of the awards are presented in the spring 1997 issue of the *National Institute of Justice Journal*. For more information, contact Trent DePersia at NIJ (phone: 202-305-4686; fax: 202-307-9907).

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## Conferences

Look for the NCJRS representative and exhibit, on behalf of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and/or the agencies of the Office of Justice Programs, at the following national conferences. For further information on State, regional, national, and international conferences of interest to criminal and juvenile justice professionals, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

***National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors 21st Annual Conference on Addiction Treatment***

July 2-5, 1997

San Francisco, California

**Contact:** Courtney Wood at 800-377-1136

***The 1997 National Association of Counties 63rd Annual Conference and Educational Exhibits***

July 13-15, 1997

Baltimore, Maryland

**Contact:** National Association of Counties at 202-393-6226

***National District Attorneys Association 1997 Annual Conference***

July 13-18, 1997

Norfolk, Virginia

**Contact:** Shirley Sarni at 703-549-9222

***National Association of Court Management 1997 Annual Conference***

July 16-17, 1997

Washington, D.C.

**Contact:** National Association of Court Management at 719-846-9843

***National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives 1997 Annual Conference***

July 19-23, 1997

Miami, Florida

**Contact:** National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives at 703-658-1529

***NIJ/OJJDP/BJA Annual Conference on Criminal Justice Research Evaluation***

July 20-23, 1997

Washington, D.C.

**Contact:** Institute for Law and Justice at 703-684-5300

***American Bar Association 1997 Annual Meeting***

July 31-August 3, 1997

San Francisco, California

**Contact:** American Bar Association at 312-988-5870

***National Conference of State Legislatures 1997 Annual Meeting and Exhibit***

August 6-10, 1997

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**Contact:** LeAnn Hoff at 303-830-2200

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### Satellite Teleconference Videotapes Now Available

#### Get the Latest Information on Cutting Edge Juvenile Justice Issues From the Experts in the Field



# OJJDP

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) announces a new series of videotapes designed to help juvenile justice professionals with the key juvenile justice, violence, and delinquency prevention issues they face. The video series features interactive satellite teleconferences sponsored by OJJDP that bring together leading experts in the field of juvenile justice. During each teleconference, the assembled experts provide critical information and answer questions of importance to juvenile justice practitioners.

Order these 10 new satellite teleconference videos for the latest educational tools available on juvenile crime and violence. Each tape is \$17.00 (U.S.), \$21.00 (Canada and other countries), unless otherwise indicated. Running times are approximately 2 hours each. Additional teleconferences will be offered on videotape as they become available.

- ❖ Communities Working Together (NCJ 160946). June 1995.
- ❖ Conditions of Confinement (NCJ 147531). September 1993. \$14 U.S., \$16 Canada, \$23 other countries.
- ❖ Conflict Resolution for Youth (NCJ 161416). May 1996.
- ❖ Effective Programs for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders (NCJ 160947). October 1995.
- ❖ Has the Juvenile Court Outlived Its Usefulness? (NCJ 163929). December 1996.
- ❖ Juvenile Boot Camps (NCJ 160949). February 1996.
- ❖ Reducing Youth Gun Violence (NCJ 162421). August 1996.
- ❖ Youth Gangs in America: An Overview of Suppression, Intervention, and Prevention Programs (NCJ 164937). March 1997.
- ❖ Youth-Oriented Community Policing (NCJ 160948). December 1995.
- ❖ Youth Out of the Education Mainstream (NCJ 163386). October 1996.

For more information, or to order one or more copies of these OJJDP satellite teleconference videotapes, please call the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800-638-8736.

## ***Profile of the World Criminal Justice Library Network***

The World Criminal Justice Library Network (WCJLN) was established at a meeting of the directors of the world's foremost criminal justice libraries. The meeting was held on April 25, 1991, at the School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, in Newark, New Jersey. Attendees at the inaugural meeting addressed the issue of increasing demands being placed on criminal justice libraries as a result of the globalization of crime and the consequent information explosion in the criminal justice field as a response to that crime.

It is clear that no library can hope to collect all sources of information or serve the diverse and increasingly international needs of its clients. Furthermore, the duplication of efforts on the part of all libraries is not cost beneficial. The need to save resources through the pooling of information and services was therefore a major reason for establishing WCJLN.

The mission of WCJLN is:

- ◆ To develop specific ways of sharing services and criminal justice information on a global scale.
- ◆ To enhance communication among WCJLN members.

## ***Upcoming WCJLN Meeting Hosted by the National Institute of Justice***

Since its first meeting in 1991, WCJLN has convened every 2 years. In 1993, the meeting was held in Siracusa, Italy, under the auspices of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Programme in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In 1995, attendees were guests of the Villingen-Schwenningen Police Academy in Germany. In fall 1997, the National Institute of Justice will host WCJLN in Washington, D.C. The theme of the meeting is Governments as Providers of Criminal Justice Information.

Past meetings drew representatives from Africa, Australia, Eastern and Western Europe, Latin America, North Africa, and the United States. Among the achievements of those meetings were:

- ◆ The compilation of a membership directory that lists holdings, special collections, and services of member libraries.
- ◆ An exchange of information on interlibrary loan procedures.
- ◆ Improved cooperation among libraries in the sharing of information, such as acquisition lists.
- ◆ An exchange of information on collection development policies, especially for libraries affiliated with research institutions.
- ◆ Improved dissemination of new publications.
- ◆ Better identification of gray literature, such as monographs, white papers, and pamphlets.
- ◆ Establishment of a World Wide Web site for WCJLN.
- ◆ Creation of a listserv for WCJLN members.

The electronic transformation of libraries and the availability of criminal justice information on the Internet have also been recurring topics of discussion at the meetings.

## ***WCJLN Steering Committee and Membership***

The WCJLN steering committee is cochaired by Phyllis Schultze of Rutgers University and Graeme Newman of the School of Criminal Justice, State University at Albany, New York. The role of the steering committee is to supervise the various projects of WCJLN.

Membership in WCJLN is free. For more information about WCJLN and the upcoming conference, contact Phyllis Schultze, Criminal Justice/NCCD Collection, Rutgers University, S.I. Newhouse Center for Law and Justice, 15 Washington Street, Fourth Floor, Newark, New Jersey 07102 (201-648-5522), (fax: 201-648-1275), e-mail: [pschultz@andromeda.rutgers.edu](mailto:pschultz@andromeda.rutgers.edu), or point your Web browser to <http://info.rutgers.edu/newark/WCJLN/WCJLEN.html>. ◆

# GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs agencies, as well as recently completed final technical reports resulting from these grants, that are maintained in the NCJRS Document Data Base.

## **Final Technical Reports**

*Copies of these reports—in manuscript form as received from the authors—are available through interlibrary loan and, for a photocopying fee, through NCJRS. Copies of full abstracts of these reports are available through NCJRS and, for NIJ reports, through Fax-on-Demand.*

“Advanced Electronic Monitoring for Tracking Persons on Probation or Parole.” NCJ 162420. National Institute of Justice, 1996. Grant number: 94-IJ-CX-K010.

Examines state-of-the-art electronic monitoring technology. Electronic monitoring is a tool being used with increasing frequency to ensure the effective supervision of pretrial-released offenders and to improve the modification of offender behavior. A comprehensive monitoring system has the potential of providing an alternative to imprisonment while ensuring community safety. Electronic monitoring is especially viable because most prisons and jails operate above their intended capacity and overcrowding has reached crisis proportions.

“Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use.” NCJ 163317. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995. Grant number: 89-JN-CX-K004.

Assesses the status of drug testing in juvenile detention centers. Juveniles at high risk for drug use are also at high risk for delinquent behavior. The goals of this project were to conduct a national assessment of existing drug testing programs, to develop prototype elements of a urine drug testing program, and to implement urine drug testing centers at three juvenile detention centers in Ohio, Missouri, and Tennessee. The project found that significant intervention must occur to prevent repeat offenses and prevent juveniles from graduating to the adult criminal justice system.

“Unlocking the Doors for Status Offenders: The State of the States.” NCJ 160803. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995. Grant number: 93-JN-CX-0002.

Reviews States’ progress in maintaining compliance with the mandate of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) to deinstitutionalize status offenders (DSO). The study also considers some of the obstacles to sustaining DSO compliance in the States. The principal objective of the JJDP was to halt the practice of confining status offenders and nonoffenders, such as dependent and neglected youth, in secure juvenile detention and correctional institutions. Now, after two decades, the JJDP faces its most critical test—whether the States’ accomplishments of the past 20 years can be sustained. —◆

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Please note that you may order only *one copy of each free item* appearing on the order form. Allow 6 to 9 weeks for complete order fulfillment. Titles will arrive individually, based on cost-saving mailing schedules. To order multiple copies of single titles, or for expedited delivery, please call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

- ◆ **Order forms from previous issues.** Previous order forms can be used to place orders, however, to order more than five titles *not listed* on the order form of *this issue* call 800-851-3420 for postage fee and payment information.

## PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FREE

**Corrections**

- ☐ 01 **NCJ 164619. New.** Prisoners in 1996 (BJS). See p. 5.

**Courts**

- ☐ 02 **NCJ 164616. New.** Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994: State Court Processing Statistics (BJS). See p. 5.
- ☐ 03 **NCJ 163061. New.** Public Defenders in the Neighborhood: A Harlem Law Office Stresses Teamwork, Early Investigation (NIJ). See p. 16.

**Crime Prevention**

- ☐ 04 **FS 000161. New.** Stopping Hate Crime: A Case History From the Sacramento Police Department (BJA). See p. 6.

**Criminal Justice Research**

- ☐ 05 **FS 000163. New.** Automated DNA Typing: Method of the Future? (NIJ). See p. 6.
- ☐ 06 **NCJ 163603. New.** Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods: A Research Update (NIJ). See p. 7.

**Drugs and Crime**

- ☐ 07 **NCJ 155281. New.** Case Management Reduces Drug Use and Criminality Among Drug-Involved Arrestees: An Experimental Study of an HIV Prevention Intervention (NIJ). See p. 7.
- ☐ 08 **NCJ 118317.** Estimating the Costs of Drug Testing for a Pretrial Services Program (BJA). See p. 17.
- ☐ 09 **NCJ 163915. New.** The National Drug Control Strategy: 1997 (ONDCP). See p. 7.

**Grants and Funding**

- ☐ 10 **NCJ 163708. New.** Building Knowledge About Crime and Justice: The 1997 Research Prospectus of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). See p. 8.

**Juvenile Justice**

- ☐ 11 **NCJ 164728. New.** 1995 National Youth Gang Survey (OJJDP). See p. 9.
- ☐ 12 **NCJ 164380. New.** Child Development—Community Policing: Partnership in a Climate of Violence (OJJDP). See p. 8.

- ☐ 13 **NCJ 164512. New.** Court Appointed Special Advocates: A Voice for Abused and Neglected Children in Court (OJJDP). See p. 9.
- ☐ 14 **FS 000160. New.** Juvenile Gun Violence and Gun Markets in Boston (NIJ). See p. 10.
- ☐ 15 **NCJ 164265. New.** Juveniles Prosecuted in State Criminal Courts: Selected Findings (BJS/OJJDP). See p. 10.
- ☐ 16 **NCJ 164834. New.** Mentoring—A Proven Delinquency Prevention Strategy (OJJDP). See p. 10.

**Law Enforcement**

- ☐ 17 **NCJ 164618. New.** Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996 (BJS). See p. 10.
- ☐ 18 **NCJ 162358.** Evaluation of Pepper Spray (NIJ). See p. 11.
- ☐ 19 **NCJ 164617. New.** Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996 (BJS). See p. 11.

**Reference and Statistics**

- ☐ 20 **NCJ 164490. New.** Bureau of Justice Statistics Fiscal Year 1997: At a Glance (BJS). See p. 11.
- ☐ 21 **NCJ 163709. New.** Juvenile Court Statistics 1994 (OJJDP). See p. 12.

**Victims**

- ☐ 22 **NCJ 162032. New.** Changes in Criminal Victimization 1994–95: National Crime Victimization Survey (BJS). See p. 12.
- ☐ 23 **NCJ 164381. New.** The Effects of the Redesign on Victimization Estimates (BJS). See p. 12.
- ☐ 24 **NCJ 163174. New.** Serving Crime Victims and Witnesses, Second Edition (NIJ). See p. 13.
- ☐ 25 **NCJ 164508. New.** Sex Differences in Violent Victimization: Special Report (BJS). See p. 13.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS AVAILABLE****Criminal Justice Research**

- ☐ 26 **NCJ 164376.** Can We Make Prohibition Work Better? An Assessment of American Drug Policy (NIJ). \$29.50 U.S., \$33 Canada and other countries. See p. 13.

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- ☐ **28 NCJ 164504.** The Legitimation of Criminal Justice Policies and Practices (NIJ). \$29.50 U.S., \$33 Canada and other countries. See p. 13.
- ☐ **29 NCJ 164375.** What, if Anything, Can the Federal Government Do About Crime? (NIJ). \$29.50 U.S., \$33 Canada and other countries. See p. 13.

**Juvenile Justice**

- ☐ **30 NCJ 150222.** Family Strengthening in Preventing Delinquency: A Literature Review (OJJDP). \$13 U.S., \$17.50 Canada and other countries. See p. 17.
- ☐ **31 NCJ 148217.** Study of Tribal and Alaska Native Juvenile Justice Systems, Final Report (OJJDP). \$15 U.S., \$19.50 Canada and other countries. See p. 18.

**Law Enforcement**

- ☐ **32 NCJ 142462.** Evaluating Patrol Officer Performance Under Community Policing: The Houston Experience (NIJ). \$10.50 U.S., \$15 Canada, \$15.50 other countries. See p. 17.
- ☐ **33 NCJ 105669.** Improving the Use of Management by Objectives in Police Departments (NIJ). \$13 U.S., \$17.50 Canada and other countries. See p. 17.
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